

HOW HERRICK WON THE PRIZE

TAMMANY LEADER MURPHY'S INFLUENCE POTENT.

He Took a Stand Against Groat as the Candidate of a Faction—McCarren Would Not Yield, and After 14-Hour Conference Sheehan Cuts the Knot.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—The story as to how the Hon. Donald Cady Herrick of Albany came to be the candidate for Governor by the Democratic State convention should be told. When the delegates began to arrive in this beautiful village on Sunday afternoon, they talked of Stanchfield of Elmira, Palmer of Schoharie, Ely of Niagara, Groat of Kings, Herrick of Albany, Shepard of Kings and Taylor of Kings. There was incidental talk of Mayor McClellan of New York city, but the Mayor's friends quickly made it known that he was not a candidate for the nomination, and Tammany Chieftain Murphy on his arrival here made the iron-clad announcement, from which he never departed, that Tammany would present no candidate for Governor to the convention. Mr. Murphy took this ground because he was well aware of the differences which existed between his own organization and the Democratic organization of Kings county, of which Senator Patrick Henry McCarren is the leader. Mr. Murphy was consistent and firm in his attitude on this matter as he did not care to have Mayor McClellan regarded as a factional candidate for the nomination.

Herein lay the weakness of Senator McCarren's position for Comptroller Groat. The Kings county statesman, however, went ahead and built up considerable strength for Groat. At intervals this strength was dissipated, especially when the country delegates got to thinking that Groat, if nominated, would be the weakest candidate considered a factional candidate. The friends of Mr. Shepard in Kings county numbered fifteen out of a delegation of sixty-three, but the firm attitude of Senator McCarren for Groat and against Shepard quickly made it apparent that Mr. Shepard could not be nominated, for the reason that his candidacy was represented only by a small faction of the Kings county organization, which in itself has power to be looked upon as the principal element in opposition to the Democrats of Manhattan, The Bronx and the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. So it will be observed that Mr. Shepard's candidacy was impossible from the start.

Some of the Tammany folks believed that George M. Palmer of Schoharie would make a good candidate for Governor, but those opinions were those of individuals, and it was well understood that Mr. Murphy's decree to the effect that no candidate should be nominated could be obeyed in letter and spirit by the 106 delegates controlled by the Tammany organization and who were to vote as a unit in the convention. Stanchfield had been elected in 1892 in the southern tier of counties, but it was quickly apparent that the attacks of Democratic newspapers on Stanchfield and Stanchfield's call for serious consideration. Ely was spoken of as a first class man, but he owned too many street railways and was connected with the Erie and the Erie and Niagara counties to give him favorable and lasting support. Judge Gaynor made it known that he did not desire the nomination, and the Supreme Court Justice, Charles F. Dowling, who had spoken of incidentally, was never in the running for more than ten minutes.

Against Herrick because of the old feud in the county between Justice Herrick and his friends and Eugene D. Wood and his friends, all the time Senator McCarren was working like a sailor to bring about the nomination of Groat. All this time Tammany Chieftain Murphy kept every eye and ear turned to McCarren. All this time Murphy never departed from his breadth from his statement that Tammany would not support a candidate for Governor and that he believed the candidate should come from an up-country district rather than from the territory of the Kings county Democrats of Manhattan and the boroughs of Kings county had been in bitter warfare for the last six months.

Justice Herrick felt keenly when his home county declared against him. This was on Tuesday morning, and the action was reiterated late Tuesday afternoon by the Kings county Democrats. It was felt that Mr. Groat would be nominated. Those on the inside, however, considered a factional nomination. Mr. McCarren, however, would not recede from his stand for Groat.

Mr. Sheehan was then compelled to take the bull by the horns. He and Mr. McCarren are old friends, social and political, but Mr. Sheehan saw that there was no room for further compromise with Mr. McCarren, and as politely as he could, yet very firmly, he told Mr. McCarren that if he persisted in taking the name of Groat into the hands of the delegates, he would be the strong opposition to Groat, he (Mr. Sheehan) would get up on the floor and denounce the candidate of a faction in New York city. The announcement in THE SUN was also made because of Tammany Chieftain Murphy's attitude that as much as he could be done for the Governor there could be but one inference, and that was that he would never permit Senator McCarren to force upon him the candidate of a faction in Kings county in Brooklyn. The principles of politics are very plain and simple. With Tammany Chieftain Murphy standing hard and firm in his position, it was not to be expected that he would be in his attitude, because they well know that the Democrats in the boroughs friendly to Tammany Chieftain Murphy furnish the most powerful political element in Kings county. Yet Senator McCarren persisted in his attitude for Groat, Justice Herrick had been turned down by his home county and the situation was ugly indeed.

William F. Sheehan last evening went to talk over the telephone with Judge Parker at Esopus, in which Mr. Sheehan informed Judge Parker of the situation here. While Judge Parker has said that he did not dare to give any suggestions, he added that he did not consider it to be political wisdom to nominate a candidate in defiance of Tammany Chieftain Murphy's attitude. Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Sheehan had scores of talks here, and they had several talks last night after the communication with Judge Parker. Mr. Sheehan was very firm in his attitude that he would not be nominated, and he felt confident that his opposition would be respected and Mr. Groat would not be nominated.

2 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was then ascertained that no conclusion whatsoever had been reached concerning the candidate for Governor. Mr. Sheehan, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, presided at the conference. He told all present just why it had been called. He went over the ground of the last few days and invited the freest discussion. Senator McCarren, the best speaker to accept Mr. Sheehan's invitation. He made a fine speech for Groat. He told of Groat's capabilities as a campaigner and of Groat's record as a voter. He told of Groat's strength and of Groat's ability to become Governor. He made a fine speech for Groat. He told of Groat's capabilities as a campaigner and of Groat's record as a voter. He told of Groat's strength and of Groat's ability to become Governor.

Tammany Chieftain Murphy made a speech in reply to Senator McCarren. The personal quarrel between these two Democrats has not been mentioned, but they are not on speaking terms. The amenities of a political conference, however, were rigidly observed. Mr. Murphy, speaking for the Democrats, said that he would be very many Democrats in the up country districts had informed him since his arrival here that nothing would please them better than to have an opportunity to vote for Mayor McClellan as the candidate for Governor. Mr. Murphy is known as the most silent leader that Tammany has had in many years, but excepting Chief Justice Groat and Mr. Carroll. On his feet, though, he is a good talker. In clear-cut sentences he stated his position, that while all Democrats who were present at the conference would be delighted to honor Mayor McClellan, he could not recede from his position that the candidate for Governor should come from a territory which has been more harmonious of late than that of New York city. He went on to assert that in his opinion, as well as in the opinion of many other Democrats, he would be nominated as Comptroller Groat would be looked upon as a factional nomination, and he closed by saying firmly, but politely, that he objected to Mr. Groat's nomination, and would object to the end.

August Belmont said a few words for Mr. Shepard, but the situation in Kings county delegation concerning Mr. Shepard was quickly explained, and that ended Mr. Shepard. Mr. Belmont then said a few words concerning Justice Herrick and Mr. Sheehan's comments on Justice Herrick, though, were more conversational than anything else, and received only passing attention.

Mr. Sheehan, however, in his opinion, Cord Meyer would make a splendid candidate for Governor, but Mr. Meyer was on his feet in an instant, kicking to the ground the suggestion that he be nominated. He also candidly admitted that he voted against Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

When Mr. Hill came in, his opinions were asked for. Mr. Hill smiled and said that he had been for Stanchfield, but he understood that Stanchfield had been elected, and he had nothing further to say. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hill has been standing beside Senator McCarren in his advocacy of Groat. Senator Dowling, who presided at the conference, suggested that the conference ought to take George M. Palmer of Schoharie. The suggestion was not well received, and the conference was dissolved. Mr. Sheehan, the presiding officer of the conference, named Tammany Chieftain Murphy as the candidate for Governor in this sub-committee. The Tammany Chieftain announced that Senator Dowling would represent him on the sub-committee.

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The high pressure weathered vigorously yesterday into the eastern half of the country with its center over the upper Lake region, and with centers over the Rocky Mountains on the Atlantic coast the fall was from 2 to 22 degrees. In the Northwest the temperature fell to 10 to 15 degrees below zero. In this city the day was fresh but northwesterly breeze cooler, 58 per cent. barometer, corrected to read sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.20; 3 P. M., 30.22.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, AS RECORDED BY THE OFFICIAL THERMOMETER AT THE OBSERVATORY.

CHAMPAGNE The Standard of Quality THE MOST FLATTERING ATTENTION YOU CAN SHOW AN HONORED GUEST AT YOUR TABLE IS TO SERVE HIM POMMERY. IT'S A SIGN OF SOLICITIOUS DISCRIMINATION.

thoroughly satisfactory to the Kings county Democrats. It was thus after fourteen hours of conferences, big and little, that Justice Herrick finally was agreed upon as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Justice Herrick's term as a Supreme Court Justice for the Third Judicial District expires Dec. 31, 1905. Under the constitution, in order to become a candidate for Governor he must resign his place on the bench. The Constitution declares: "The Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Justice of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them for any other than a judicial office shall be void." Mr. Sheehan said to-night that both Mr. Hill and Senator McCarren had accepted the situation in many fashions. Mr. Hill said the ticket was for Governor and Senator McCarren predicted victory for it. Tammany Chieftain Murphy said the same. The contest in this matter narrowed down to between Mr. Sheehan, chairman of the executive committee of the national committee, and Senator McCarren, chairman of the State executive committee. Tammany Chieftain Murphy, however, was the lever which elevated Herrick to the nomination.

Justice Herrick's Honorable Career at the Bar and on the Bench. Justice D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was born in Esopus, Schoharie county, April 12, 1846, and is the son of Jonathan Herrick and Elizabeth Herrick. He was educated in the public schools of Albany, whither his parents had removed in 1852. He was later sent to boarding school and finished his studies at the Albany Classical Institute. He then studied law with Gen. Lyman Tremain and the elder Peckham in this city. Mr. Sheehan, chairman of the district school, from which he was duly graduated. He was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1867, and the next year was a law classmate of the late President McKinley. From the time of his admission to the bar until 1870 he was engaged in the offices of Hungerford & Hotelling, well known Albany attorneys, in the further prosecution of his law studies. In the latter year he entered upon an active career in the practice of his profession in Albany. He was one of the political lieutenants of the Democratic party, from the Cabinet of President Cleveland. He succeeded Mr. Manning in the Democratic State committee in 1887, and was subsequently elected until chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1891. Justice Herrick first became prominent in his profession in 1870, when he was named Albany murderer, Emil Lowenstein, receiving the highest of praise for his powerful and eloquent appeal to the jury, from the judge, and to the public. Although the prisoner was convicted, Judge Herrick gained through this case a reputation which brought him clients and a better position in the law. It was in 1880 that Mr. Herrick formally entered politics, when he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Attorney of Albany county. He was triumphantly elected, and contrary to all precedent of that time was renominated in 1882, and in 1884. He resigned the office of District Attorney to accept the appointment of Corporation Counsel of the city of Albany, which office he held until 1887. He was then named Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Dutch and Sullivan. He was then named Corporation Counsel for three terms, when he was chosen to the bench for the full term of fourteen years. He resigned as Supreme Court Justice there remains for him to serve a year and five months.

In 1890 Justice Herrick was designated in 1890 Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Third Department. This was at the formation of this court. He resigned the office of Justice of the Appellate Division in 1900 and is now serving as a Trial Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Herrick has been prominent in the political life of the State, and in politics. He has been on intimate terms of friendship with all of its leaders, and his advice and counsel have been considered invaluable by many of them. In his election to his present office he was in demand as a campaign speaker.

Personally, he is known as an honorable, straightforward man, inspired with a sense of his ability the difficult duties that have fallen to his lot in life, first as District Attorney and Corporation Counsel, and now as Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a tireless worker, who keeps long hours, and for the able manner in which he has discharged his duties he has received commendation from both political parties.

When but 4 years of age, young Herrick met with an accident which nearly terminated his life, and after a long illness of acute suffering finally left him a cripple for life. Mr. Herrick was married in 1874 to Orrissa H. Salisbury, daughter of Daniel Salisbury, of the city of Albany, and she has three children, Helen D. Herrick, Bertha Herrick, and Charles B. Herrick, the latter one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Albany bar.

Francis Burton Harrison, named for Lieutenant-Governor, burst rather unexpectedly into political life two years ago by being elected to Congress by 1,837 majority in the Thirteenth district, which had been regarded as inevitably Republican. So certain did the campaign that young Harrison's candidacy—he is only 30 years of age now—was regarded as a foregone conclusion, that he was expected to win, but as they had to put up somebody, they decided it might as well be Harrison as anybody else, especially as he had money to spend. Mr. Harrison wasn't in the campaign for fun. His campaign was not sensational, particularly, but it was effective. It was a plain, every-day, hard working campaign, in which he developed a look for strength and power to make friends and a good impression everywhere, and at the same time. Thirteenth gave the Democrat 15,524 votes, while James W. Perry, the Republican, got 15,987.

Francis Harrison was not quite so green in politics as had been thought. In the first place, he comes of old Virginia stock on both sides of his family, a heritage which put the desire for political advancement into his blood. Then he had been studying politics assiduously for two years before the hours devoted to the study were put to rest as an astute political manager, Willis Holly. Harrison was born in New York, Dec. 18, 1873. His father, Burton S. Harrison, had been private secretary to Jefferson Davis in war times. His mother is a well known novelist. The boy was sent to the Cather School, then to Yale, where he was a hard student, an all-round

JUDGE PARKER GETS THE NEWS

HEARS OF HERRICK'S NOMINATION SOON AFTER IT IS MADE.

Then He Dons His Riding Breeches and Rides Down the Esopus Roads in Fine Spirits—He Dominated the Convention as Much as One Man Could Do It.

ESOPUS, Sept. 21.—Judge Parker learned of the nomination of Herrick ten minutes after the State convention had made its choice. He wrote a telegram of congratulation to Judge Herrick, sent it to the telephone office and went to his room to don his riding breeches. When he came downstairs and met the newspaper men on the veranda he appeared to be in the height of good humor, yet his spirits were hardly better than they were yesterday when the convention seemed to be in the throes of discord and indecision. He had no comment to make on the nomination, which by this time were completely known to authorize the publication of his despatch to Judge Herrick. He galloped the big brown horse Tom down the hill, swinging his riding crop.

"A fine day for a ride," he said, commenting on the good autumn weather. No one could have told from his demeanor that he had been in close touch all day with the convention and that he had dominated it as much as any one man could dominate it. He looked completely unconcerned, having insisted upon a nomination that would not alienate Tammany Hall and could not bear the stamp of his old friend Hill. The master of Rosemount had sifted the situation so fine that of all the available candidates Herrick alone appeared above the meshes. William J. Gaynor, the first choice of Parker and his friends, had taken himself off to the question by his absolute refusal to run for Governor, and the known fact that Hill-Sheehan-Belmont group to nominate the man Judge Parker believed would be his strongest running mate and the expressed consent of Charles F. Murphy to the nomination of a candidate endorsed by the Judge, it must be calculated that Gaynor could have had the nomination if he had turned his hand. It is said that when William F. Sheehan returned to New York from Esopus last Sunday he carried to Justice Herrick the offer of the nomination for Governor. When Justice Gaynor declined to serve, Judge Parker looked elsewhere for a candidate. Judge Parker recognized Jerome as a man who could make a whirlwind, anti-graft campaign for him through the State, but in spite of his personal desire for the services of a speaker like the District Attorney of New York county, he could not figure out the nomination of Jerome in a convention made up of two or three clans. Besides, Jerome had been knocked out by Herman Ridder and other Democrats friendly to Parker.

As for Comptroller Groat, Justice Parker saw from the first that Murphy could never be brought to consent to his nomination much less support him. Hill and McCarren might cry "Groat, Groat!" till the rest of the Democracy was deaf, but the call would not reach Rosemount so long as Mr. Murphy remained as a barrier. When Judge Parker was in New York, he and Mr. Murphy were together for hours. Besides, Jerome had been knocked out by Herman Ridder and other Democrats friendly to Parker.

John Pallace, Jr., the candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1874. He is the only Democratic member of the Assembly from that county, having served in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1898 and 1900. Mr. Pallace is a lawyer. He was educated in the Brockport Normal School, and later was graduated from the Albany Law School. He has been an active Democrat and was first elected a Justice of the Peace in January, 1901. He was elected chairman of the State Democratic committee, and holds that position at present. Mr. Pallace's Assembly district ordinarily is Republican, but he carried it each time by about 500 plurality.

Thomas F. Stryker, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1874. He was educated at the Rome-Fred Academy and at Hobart College, Geneva, graduating from that institution in 1897. He was then engaged in the surveying business for some years following his graduation occupied his time in the management of the very large interests of his father, the late Hon. John Stryker, one of the chief organizers of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad and the Erie and Ontario Rivers. Mr. Stryker was the City Engineer of the city of Rome in 1875, was engineer in the construction of the Rome and Clinton Railroad, and was later in charge of the Oswego and Oswego Railroad, serving as chief engineer of the latter project. During the incumbency of the office of State Engineer, he was in charge of the River improvements, representing the State Engineer's Department in harmony with the engineering forces of the United States.

Mr. Stryker was made secretary and treasurer of the Rome Locomotive Works at its organization and for many years occupied the position of president of the company. He is substantially interested in practically all the business institutions of Rome, and is a member of the Erie and Ontario River improvements, representing the State Engineer's Department in harmony with the engineering forces of the United States.

John Cunneen, candidate for reelection to the office which he now holds, is a native of Ireland who came to New York and settled in the State when he was a boy. Born in Essex County, Albion, N. Y., when he was 14. Before he came to New York he had spent twelve times as a chorist and general assistant on a farm he managed to fit himself for Albion Academy. After graduation he studied law, supporting himself by teaching school. He was admitted to the bar in 1897, and has since been practicing law in Albion. In 1890 he moved to Buffalo, which has since been his home. He was always active in politics. He became county chairman of the Democratic party of the People's party, Watson and Tibbles, as the only Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States in 1892. The petitions are receiving numerous signatures and weight hourly.

ODELL REBUKED IN BROOKLYN

HIS CANDIDATES FOR SENATE NOMINATIONS DEFEATED.

Marshall Loses in the Eighth, Despite the Governor's Backing—Drescher Carries Fourth, and Travis—Hazelwood to Contest McCarren's Seat. The Republican Senatorial convention was held last night in Brooklyn and these nominations made: Fourth District—John Doscher, Jr. Sixth District—Frank J. Gardner. Eighth District—Charles Cooper. Ninth District—Frank Ehlers. The Third and Fifth district conventions were adjourned without making any nominations, the selection of a candidate in each district being left to a committee. Both districts are overwhelmingly Democratic.

Gardiner, Hazlewood and Ehlers were nominated without any opposition. Mr. Gardner is Deputy Commissioner of Jurors and the executive committee member from the Eleventh Assembly district. He has long been one of Mr. Woodruff's trusted lieutenants. Mr. Hazlewood, who is to make the uphill race against Senator McCarren, is a Green-patch lawyer and real estate dealer. Mr. Ehlers, the nominee in the Ninth district, is a rich retired real estate dealer in East New York.

There were sharp and bitter contests over the nomination in the Fourth and Eighth districts, in the former between John Doscher, Jr., and Eugene M. Travis, and in the latter between Senator Marshall, whose legislative career in the lower and upper houses at Albany has extended over nine years, and Charles Cooper.

It has been asserted that Governor Chairman Odell has interfered in both these local squabbles in favor of Travis and Ehlers. There has been a strong popular sentiment in the Eighth district, which comprises the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Assembly districts, and is overwhelmingly Republican, against the re-nomination of Marshall, and were it not for the Odell backing he probably would not have made a fight against Cooper, who won out against him at the recent primaries.

Yesterday Marshall openly announced that Odell wanted him returned to Albany, with the result that on Tuesday State Committee Swazey and other leading Republicans of the district called on Odell and vigorously protested against such action on his part. One of these visitors bluntly informed the Governor-Chairman that neither the party managers nor the rank and file wanted Odell returned to Albany. The name of the protesting Governor-Chairman against provoking the Republican hosts in Kings county to further resentment that already inspired by his course at Saratoga. To all these callers Odell declared that he had no favorite and all that he wanted was for them to nominate the best and strongest man. Yesterday, however, he sent for the leaders in the district and, it is understood, gave them the name of Odell to support. Mr. Odell, when this news reached Brooklyn there was much indignation among the leaders all over the borough.

The convention in the Eighth district was held at the Atlantic Park Casino, in Ralph avenue, and in addition to nearly 400 delegates and as many alternates, there were over 1,000 interested spectators. The proceedings were exciting. Cooper won out by a vote of 142 to 124. The result of the contest in the Fourth district was a rebuke to Odell, Drescher for the Court of Appeals and keeping John Cunneen in the nomination for his present term of Attorney-General. Judge Cunneen knew that Cunneen's friends were anxious to have him on the ticket, but the Presidential candidate recognized the popularity of Cunneen and decided that he would be kept free from political monkey business. He and Judge Cullen are close friends and he was anxious that Cullen be assured of election.

While every one else at Rosemount was shivering this morning and trying to light the furnaces, Judge Parker went to the wharf and took his customary swim. TO REPUDIATE PARKER. Republican Campaign in Harlem Opened Under Canvas. The Republican campaign in Harlem was formally opened last night at Camp Roosevelt, a big tent which has been pitched in a lot on West 125th street, and three brick walls have been put through from there to give ingress to the tent. The entrance was decorated with a big electric sign spelling Roosevelt.

The tent, which holds nearly 1,500 persons, was crowded. Col. A. F. Ketchum was chairman of the meeting. James S. Whipple, George Brinton Chandler and Thomas S. Stanford made addresses. Repudiating the St. Louis ticket of July 6, we, the subscribers herewith, now call into existence the only real Democratic convention of 1904, to consist of delegates from the States and Territories, in pursuance of the action of the convention in nominating Cullen and Weinger for the Court of Appeals and keeping John Cunneen in the nomination for his present term of Attorney-General. Judge Cunneen knew that Cunneen's friends were anxious to have him on the ticket, but the Presidential candidate recognized the popularity of Cunneen and decided that he would be kept free from political monkey business. He and Judge Cullen are close friends and he was anxious that Cullen be assured of election.

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REAR ALL THE OTHER APARTMENTS IN TOWN FIRST—THEN VISIT "RED HOUSE" AND NOTE THE DIFFERENCE. The latest and most important residential structure that creates the most requirements of modern people. Red House Suites are radically different in arrangement and finish from any residential building in America. It is replete with all modern and labor saving devices, embodying all the necessary conveniences. It is a luxurious apartment essential to the business of a Smart Town House. Suites of 10 to 11 rooms, including 5 or 6 sleeping rooms, 2 bathrooms and Butler's Pantry. Living Room 20 ft. wide and 26 ft. long. Elizabethan Dining Room, with wainscoting, window seats and Shakespearean chairs. Cane Stone Mantel. Specially designed Lighting Fixtures. Hand-carved woodwork. Wall-to-wall Carpeting. Italian Velvets and French brocades. Tiled Bath. Billiard and Parlor, with check and bookcase for books. Windsor Seats and Shakespearean chairs. Louis XV. Mirror and Baroque Mantel. Windows, Louis XV. Mirror and Baroque Mantel. Hassel and Aldin Nurseries. The domestic offices in each suite are usually complete in an apartment building. Rent from \$100.00 to \$150.00. No dark or gloomy rooms in any of the Suites. To insure obtaining a "Red House" suite, immediate application should be made to the proprietors. EIGHTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, at Riverside Drive. RENTALS \$200.00 TO \$300.00 PER ANNUM.

FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Silk Umbrellas For Men and Women. Special at \$1.95. Value \$3.00. Umbrellas with eight stout ribs to buffet the tempest's temper—most umbrellas worry through a short life with but seven. To lend further strength and compactness, the frames are interlocked and covered with pure twill silk, with taped edge. The furze and boxwood handles, straight or crooked, are as good as good taste dictates. Sizes 26 and 28 inch. \$3 is the standard price—for Thursday and Friday, \$1.95. Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Republican Club Birthday. The Republican Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on October 22nd. A committee of over fifty members has been appointed to decide upon the plans for the celebration. It is expected that it will take the form of a reception and banquet to the candidates for the next Legislature. It is to be made to get more than one member of the Cabinet to speak at the dinner.

DIED. BENJAMIN—At Stamford, Conn., on Sept. 20, Walter Reed Benjamin, aged 18 years, son of Walter Romney and the late Caroline A. Benjamin. Funeral from Monks Catholic Church, Shoreham place, Yonkers, 10:30 A. M., Thursday. HOLBROOK—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Holbrook, at Flushing Meadows, Francis L., of the late Lowell Holbrook. Funeral services at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 81st st., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 3:30 P. M. PARBET—At Blankenburgh, Belgium, on Sept. 20, 1904, James Judson, son of George Fowler and Margaret Mackay Parmelee, in his eighteenth year.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS. CLARK—EXECUTIVE OFFICER. THE BRADSTREET COMPANY. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Executive Office of the Company on Friday, day of September, 1904, the following Minute was adopted: The Board of Directors of The Bradstreet Company, at this its first meeting after the death of its beloved President, Charles Finney Clark, desires to place on record its profound sense of the great loss which this Company has sustained, and to express to his family and to the friends of the deceased, its deep personal bereavement of all those who have been associated with him in the great work of his life.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY. Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors: Whereas, The death of our dear and trusted friend, Charles Finney Clark, in London, England, on September 18, and desire to record the expression of our earnest grief. Therefore be it resolved, That in the death of Mr. Clark the commercial interests of this country have lost a forcible influence whose place in the business community cannot readily be filled, and that in the death of every one of our experienced and upright directors, whose sound judgment and advice was ever potent for the advancement of its interests.

WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY. A Minute of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, adopted at a regular meeting held on Wednesday, September 21, 1904. The members of this Board have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our esteemed associate, Charles Finney Clark, which took place in the City of London on the third day of September, 1904. Mr. Clark was one of the original incorporators, a trustee, and first vice-president of this Company, and his death is a great loss to the Company. The success attained by this Company is in a large measure due to his wise counsel and aid, and his untiring devotion to the interests of the Company. We shall miss his genial face and kindly manner, and his memory will ever remain a fraternal inspiration. The trustees and officers of the Washington Trust Company desire to express to his wife and family their sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence in the heavy bereavement which they have sustained in his passing from earth.

CEMETERIES. Great Pleasant Cemetery, Private Section, chapel, mausoleum. Office 46 West 56th St., N. Y.

Popular Sentiment says: There are several waters—But only one Lithia Water tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere. "IT MUST BE THE BEST."